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DEFENSE MINISTRY OFFICIAL OPENS DISPLAY OF CAPTURED ARMS

LD032205 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1230 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan: In order to further expose the interference and aggression of the reactionary forces of the region and the world, headed by the U.S. imperialism, in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, samples of the (?destructive) arms of the imperialist countries and their obedient mercenaries which have been captured in heroic operations by the soldiers and officers and in the brave struggles of the toiling people of the country were put on display yesterday afternoon in the Jashen exhibition area.

At the ceremony inaugurating this exhibition, a number of domestic and foreign countries' journalists and some military attaches from foreign embassies in Kabul took part. At the beginning, Brig Gen Khan Gol, head of artillery at the Ministry of Defense, gave information to the journalists about the sinister, aggressive intentions of the imperialist countries that stubbornly interfere in the internal affairs of the free and independent Afghanistan and continue to do so by sending various types of arms, creating instability and terrorism in our country and embarking on provocations and [word indistinct]. He said: [begin recording]

All the people of the world know that the imperialists, in fact the enemies of (?their) people, hatch various conspiracies against the irreversible Sawr Revolution of Afghanistan and create obstacles to the progress of the revolution. There are various pistols made in Pakistan and Britain; various types of .303 rifles, British and Pakistani; heavy and light machineguns made in Britain, China and the United States; (Havan) mines, antitank rockets and antitank mines made in Britain; poisonous substances and various bombs. These are put at the disposal of the traitors and their servants who are sent to murder the innocent and sinless people of Afghanistan, small children, schoolchildren and teachers. In turn, due to the armed forces of the people of Afghanistan, at the head of which is the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, they receive a painful response and (?they leave behind) the sinister items obtained from their masters, which you see here. This drop in the bucket, so to speak, has been exhibited for your observation. These are the sorts of arms and U.S. bombs (?captured) by our units engaged in the elimination of those who destroy the servants of imperialists in the provinces. [Words indistinct] as for detailed information concerning these arms, our comrades will give you sufficient information. I wish you happiness.

Yes, please?

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Chinese antitank mine. They are buried in the middle of the road and when a vehicle passes over one of them it explodes.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is an 83-mm rocket made in Britain. When this rocket hits a vehicle it forms [word indistinct], melts armor and explodes.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is an American machinegun, American [word indistinct] American [word indistinct] machinegun.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Poisonous chemical materials made in the United States. Are there more questions, please?

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is a poisonous substance; it is not a bomb but a poisonous substance.

[Question] In which parts of the country (?have you captured these)?

[Answer] In the eastern, southern and western parts of the country.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The members of our party.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The poisonous substances, that is, chemical arms, poisonous substance which produce gas and (?suffocate) people.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The imperialist countries, at the head of which is the United States, have placed these arms at the disposal of the enemies of Afghanistan and their agents.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The use of the arms is taught by U.S., Pakistani and Chinese experts in Pakistan to these persons.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] They enter our country by way of Pakistan and continue their subversion.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] In Pakistan there are more than 50 bases for the training of these destructive persons, where they are trained, fed, armed and taught the use of these arms. Then they come to Afghan soil together with the agents and teachers and commit subversion.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] The [word indistinct] tank rocket, when it hits a tank it very quickly [word indistinct] destroys.

[Question] How are these transported?

[Answer] These are transported by animals, persons and [words indistinct] while the armed forces captured them. Of course, [word indistinct] animal and the person are destroyed and these are left behind. For example, a large number of the arms have been hit by bullets and have been broken to pieces.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As you may have seen on Afghan television.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] This is the type. They are from China, from Pakistan, from the United States.

[Question] What is the average age of these (?experts)?

[Answer] From 25 up to 35 and 40. From 25 up to 40.

[Question] [Words indistinct] who have learned the Dari and Pashto languages [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Some of them can. [end recording]

Inside the exhibition, put on to expose the interference of the imperialist and adventurous countries, on a desk are poisonous chemical bombs called CS (?517), made in the United States, which have been captured in the city of Herat. Beside them are air defense bullets, No 52, manufactured in U.S., Chinese and British factories. On the other side of the desk are British 73-mm light rockets [word indistinct], antitank [word indistinct]. Two-inch British mines which are fired by [word indistinct] are seen.

On the labels which have been put on the arms, the identification marks of each arm are explained. The arms include a West German machinepistol; wood [word indistinct]; U.S.-made machinegun with Iranian marks; the types of wooden and iron stocks; various air-defense weapons made in the United States; U.S. [word indistinct] machinegun; hand machine-pistol and U.S. [word indistinct] machinegun; British-made machine pistol; West German [words indistinct] machinepistol; (Tera)-Pakistan machinepistol, R.. British machingun and U.S. [word indistinct] machinepistol; Chinese antitank mines; various Pakistani-made handguns; 10 rounds of .303 rifle ammunition made in Pakistan; 5 cartridges for a British rifle; hunting [words indistinct] made in Pakistan; 5 bullets and [word indistinct] rifles made in the United States, West Germany, China and Pakistan. These items have been put on display and have been photographed by foreign and domestic journalists, who have prepared appropriate reports.

Also, the Ministry of Defense announcement concerning the foreign aggression in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the revolutionary struggle of the people and armed forces of the country and against the propaganda and imperialist stories have been distributed to the domestic and foreign journalists.

STUDENTS ISSUE RESOLUTION ON UNIVERSITY UNREST

LD032024 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A resolution issued by the teachers and students of the university and the Kabul Polytechnic concerning the treacherous role of imperialism against the revolutionary and progressive forces, states:

Our noble countrymen know that the mendacious and satanical lying machinery of U.S. imperialism and its international collaborators, in pursuit of [words indistinct] against progressive revolutions and revolutionary movements, every day embarks on the propagation of lies and fabrications against the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government, the Sawr Revolution and our Muslim toiling people. The sinister goal of all this poisonous and arbitrary propaganda is to confuse the opinions of the toiling masses of Afghanistan and block the path of the revolution and the [word indistinct] of its gains. The reaction of U.S. imperialism against the stability of the fortresses of the new stage of the Sawr Revolution is intensifying and getting more outrageous every day.

The recent fabricated and mendacious declaration of (?Tom Reston), the representative of the U.S. State Department, is another example of the poisonous and antagonistic propaganda which the international imperialist lie-producing and trickery masters continually spread against the Afghan revolution.

We, the students and pupils of Afghanistan, in relation to the above subject, issue the following resolution:

The sinister aim of the provocation and conspiracies of the world-devouring imperialism and [word indistinct] of the United States, the hegemonist China, their regional partners in crime and their paid servants, was to incite students and pupils against the gains of the Sawr Revolution and its new development stage and against the interests and general well-being of our country. Their vain efforts were faced with shameful defeat.

The resolution adds: A limited number of students who had become prey of the poisonous propaganda of the lie-weaving machinery of imperialism embarked on antinational actions; this fact, of course, does not mean that all the students and pupils have participated in the destructive and counterrevolutionary activities.

We resolutely declare, loudly and clearly, that U.S. imperialism and its international collaborators will never succeed in instigating students and pupils against the party and our revolutionary government and against our free and Muslim people. We express our unreserved support for and solidarity with the party and revolutionary government who are striving in the interests of the toiling masses of our society, and we will go together with them, step by step, toward the realization of the hopes of our persecuted people.

We resolutely declare that in the recent events in Kabul, nobody was killed by the security forces. We once again point out that with the exception of 96 persons, the true provocateurs of the recent events, who acted contrary to peace and security and the peaceful atmosphere of education and the university and embarked on antinational and antirevolutionary activities contrary to the contents of the basic principles of the DRA, all other students and teachers have been released. The said 96 persons are under legal investigation.

In the resolution, in the course of condemning the propaganda of imperialism, the following has been added:

We severely condemn the poisonous and mean propaganda of (?Reston) and the mendacious imperialist circles and lying machinery of the blood-sucking U.S. imperialism, and demand that the United States and its international collaborators stop the poisonous propaganda against our persecuted people and our revolutionary homeland. The lying propaganda, (?unmanly) conspiracies and shameless accusations of U.S. imperialism, its international and regional collaborators will never block the path of the progress of the gains of the Sawr Revolution and its new stage. The PDPA and the DRA are going ahead in this way successfully.

Forward in the way of further strong solidarity of the students and pupils in the defense of the homeland and revolution.

USSR TROOP AIRLIFT REPORTED FROM SOVIET-AFGHAN BORDER

BK041057 Hong Kong AFP in English 1045 GMT 4 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 4 Jun (AFP)--Soviet military authorities in Afghanistan have started a massive airlift of Russian soldiers from the 25,000 strong reserve Soviet Army detachment stationed on the Soviet-Afghan border, a Western country diplomat who arrived here today from the Afghan capital said. The diplomat, who declined to be named, said that Kabul was (?rife) with rumours that a full-scale crackdown on rebel strongholds in Konarha, Paktia, Herat and Jalalabad provinces was imminent. A U.S. Embassy staff member in Kabul, who arrived by the same flight, confirmed the troop movement and said "Soviet troops are moving down to Konarha". He, however, did not give details.

Konarha Province, bordering Pakistan, has been the scene of rebel insurgency since the Russians moved their troops into Afghanistan on December 27. On March 4, Soviet air and armoured units joined in a major drive against Afghan rebels in Konarha Province. The rebel insurgents accused the Soviets of using poison gas against them in the Konarha Valley. On April 7, the nationalist guerrillas shot down a helicopter, killing two Soviet generals, in eastern Konarha Province. Consequently Soviet tanks launched a major offensive against the rebels in Konarha and the adjoining Laghman provinces. However, the Soviet actions proved futile and Konarha Province continued to remain a rebel stronghold.

Western intelligence sources had earlier reported that there were 80,000 regular Soviet troops in Afghanistan and some 25,000 in the Soviet Union near the Afghan border. The U.S. Embassy staff member, who declined to be identified by name, said that Herat was under the control of the rebels. "The rebels are active in some parts of Afghanistan... certainly they are fighting with lots of problems," he said. He said that a couple of days back, Kabul authorities displayed weapons captured from the rebels. Asked if there was any weapon with U.S. markings, he said "I am not sure, there were a few U.S. cannisters of CS bombs (tear gas grenades)."

An Indian businessman who also arrived by the same flight said that Kabul was calm, but tense. "Everyone is saying that something is going to happen by this weekend...There were talks of Kabul shopkeepers closing their stores from next Friday," he said.

AFGHAN HELICOPTER PILOT DEFECTS TO GUERRILLAS

OW032339 Hong Kong AFP in English 2325 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Islamabad, June 3 (AFP)--An Afghan pilot has defected in Badakhshan Province with his Soviet-made helicopter and joined Moslem rebels fighting communist rule in Afghanistan, the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan said today. The rebel group said that the pilot, who did not want to disclose his identity, took off from Faizabad airport in Badakhshan Province on May 28 with supplies for the Soviet and Afghan Army fighting against the rebels in the area and landed near the Moslem guerrillas' stronghold. Volunteering to fight against the troops loyal to the Soviet-backed regime of Babrak Karmal, he surrendered and handed over the helicopter with supply goods to the rebels, the alliance said.

It said that Moslem guerrillas have encircled a large number of enemy soliders in the area who were now depending on helicopters to get rations and other supplies in the area. The rebel group said heavy fighting took place at several areas in Badakhshan Province during the past 2 weeks and Soviet troops heavily bombed Dewazgoon Valley causing heavy damage to property and loss to human lives in the area.

PRESIDENT ZIAUL HAQ ADDRESSES NATION 3 JUNE

BK040406 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1522 GMT 3 Jun 80

["Address to the Nation" by Pakistan President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq on 3 June--recorded]

[Summary] "Ladies and gentlemen, peace be with you.

"Since my last address on 16 October last year, I have expressed my views to you from time to time on important events that have taken place. In today's address I want to present a brief but comprehensive review of recent events that have taken place. This review relates to some issues of external events and a few matters on the internal situation.

"Among the main events that have taken place in foreign countries are the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Iranian situation and my visit to the PRC. My recent foreign visits included my trip to Salisbury to attend the Zimbabwe independence day celebrations, where, in addition to detailed meetings with local leaders, I had an opportunity to meet various heads of state, including the Indian prime minister.

"During this meeting with Mrs Indira Gandhi, very fruitful talks were held on bilateral relations. It was decided in the meeting to maintain bilateral contacts between the two countries at appropriate levels so that the process of normalization of relations can be advanced. In this connection, the Pakistan foreign minister will visit India in the near future. I hope that the foreign ministers' meeting will yield results. However, we are concerned with the recent statements by Indian leaders in this regard. Such talk might vitiate the atmosphere for the forthcoming foreign ministers' conference.

"In the past we have put forward a proposal to India that the two countries should sit down and, through negotiations, decide the size of their respective armed forces and arms for their own defense requirements, so that they do not indulge in an arms race. Instead of giving a positive reply to our proposal, India has intensified its efforts to procure arms from foreign countries. Among these efforts, it is especially worth mentioning the recent Soviet-Indian agreement under which the Soviet Union will provide arms to India worth 16,000 million rupees.

"We cannot ignore this Indian drive to build up arms, and we are taking necessary steps for our country's security and national defense. I believe you are aware of the country's defense (?preparedness). But this issue is of such importance that it should always be under our consideration. I reiterate our stand of desiring peace and friendship with all countries in general and with neighbors in particular. To maintain peace it is imperative to have an effective defense capability. In modern times, defense of the country is not the responsibility of the armed forces alone: It has to be shared by the entire nation. Only an army which has the support of its own people, is equipped with a sense of faith and is ready to die for defense of its ideology and can discharge its responsibility on the battlefield."

Let me remind you that the 80 million people in this country will be a force to reckon with if we are determined to defend our independence and dignity. Countries acquire their reputations through hard work and sacrifices.

You are aware that I went to Belgrade on the death of Marshal Tito, who was a great and experienced statesman of the present era. His death has deprived the world, especially the nonaligned movement, of a great statesman. I personally went to Belgrade to convey condolences to the people and Government of Yugoslavia. There I met with several heads of state and discussed with them international events with special reference to the situation in our region. I was happy to find that most countries support Pakistan's stand on the situation in our region.

"Iran is our neighboring country and we have had longstanding historical, (cultural) and religious relations with it. Efforts are being made in Iran to establish an Islamic way to life under the inspiring and prudent leadership of Hazrat Imam Khomeyni." We pray for the success of our Iranian brothers in their efforts. "We welcome and fully support Imam Khomeyni's message to the Islamic world that Muslim countries keeping away from the impurities of East and West will be able to adopt a true nonaligned policy." This is a pertinent message from Imam Khomeyni for the Islamic world at a time when the big powers are trying to divide the world into their (?areas of influence). We assure our Iranian brothers of our love and sympathy. May God grant success to their efforts to protect their national independence and the supremacy of Islamic values. Amen.

Another important event in the recent past is my official visit to China. I had two rounds of detailed talks with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and another round of talks with Chairman Hua Guofeng, during which there was complete accord between Pakistan and China on all world issues and regional matters. I have firm faith that the friendship between Pakistan and China will grow stronger and stronger with passing time. "China has been providing us with moral, political, financial and military help for a long period. The People's Republic of China is extending wholehearted cooperation to Pakistan as a true friend without any conditions". The Chinese leaders assured me that China will continue to help and cooperate with Pakistan's efforts toward self-reliance.

"Chairman Hua Guofeng in his banquet address stated categorically that China will extend its full support to Pakistan against an external aggression. We are fortunate to have such a sincere and helpful friend as China in today's world."

In my opinion, the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is the most significant event of recent days. I regret that, despite the resolution of the UN General Assembly and the unanimous demand at the Islamic Conference, Russian troops continue to occupy Afghanistan. The brave people of Afghanistan are fighting against the foreign oppression. "As a neighbor and an Islamic country Pakistan cannot remain indifferent to the Afghanistan situation." More than 800,000 Afghan refugees have been forced to flee to Pakistan due to the situation in Afghanistan. "Pakistan is not interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan". We will look after the Afghan refugees according to our humanitarian responsibility and the spirit of Islamic brotherhood.

A few misleading statements have been issued recently in this connection, but I can say on behalf of the people of Pakistan that we are fulfilling our human responsibilities according to our resources and, God willing, will continue to do so.

"The first extraordinary session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference was held in Pakistan last January to find a solution to the Afghan issue. The 11th regular meeting of the foreign ministers last month discussed this issue in detail. This conference, like the January conference, was successful in every way. The most significant thing about the recent conference was that all members of the Islamic Conference Organization attended and expressed their views in unambiguous terms on all issues, including Afghanistan. It declared support for the rights of the Palestinian people in unequivocal terms, opposed the superpower naval presence in the Persian Gulf and demanded that Soviet forces withdraw from Afghanistan. This is a (?clear message), and even if it is ignored temporarily it can never be suppressed. God willing, this will continue to prick the conscience of the world until the policy of trampling the rights of Muslims is given up."

It is a matter of great satisfaction that all delegates demonstrated a positive attitude on all issues at the conference. The conference set up a three-member committee to find a solution to the Afghan issue. The secretary general of the Islamic Conference and the Iranian and Pakistani foreign ministers are members of this committee.

The conference authorized the committee to contact all concerned parties to find a political solution to the Afghan issue, provided that this solution is not prejudicial to the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Conference. We will make every effort for the success of the assignment given to this committee.

The 11th session of the Islamic Conference adopted a unanimous resolution which asks Pakistan to address the next session of the UN General Assembly on behalf of the Muslim world. This is the first time that the entire Muslim world has honored any country in such a way. It is a matter of great pride for Pakistan to represent 900 million Muslims. I sincerely thank the Islamic world for honoring Pakistan in this way. I am aware of the great honor and responsibility placed on Pakistan and pray that God will provide us with the courage and determination to truly represent the Islamic world.

The recent Islamic conference also provided me with an opportunity to exchange views with leaders of various brotherly countries on bilateral relations, and this has further strengthened existing ties.

The Islamic Conference demonstrated that the Islamic world is a united force not attached to East or West which cannot be ignored in international relations. The Islamic world should use its unlimited resources for its collective defense.

"While we admire our friendship with China, we expect the Soviet Union as a neighbor and a great power to allow the people of Afghanistan to decide their own national affairs. Pakistan wants to promote cordial relations with both the Soviet Union and the United States, while staying clear of big power rivalry. We want to promote friendship on the basis of principles."

My dear countrymen, in reviewing the internal situation I would like to discuss first the implementation of Islamic rules in the country. As I have reiterated a number of times, Pakistan is an ideological state and Islamic principles and rules should be introduced here in every walk of life. Though we accept the Koran as a complete guide for life, for quite a long time some of us have been reluctant to adopt it in their daily lives. I feel that Islamic rules should be gradually implemented. With this aim in view, several steps have been taken recently to expedite the process of Islamization. A new chief of the Islamic ideological council has been appointed. Shariat [Islamic law] benches have been set up in every high court in a bid to mould the existing court laws in accordance with Islamic tenets. I regret to note that the performance of these benches was much lower than expected, and therefore, to improve the situation, these provincial benches have been replaced by a federal shariat court. The court will review any existing law to find any non-Islamic aspects. This will be authorized to declare any law repugnant to Islam null and void.

Another difficulty in the implementation of Islamic rules in the country is the lack of trained cadres. A shariat faculty was introduced in Qaid-e-Azam University to deal with this deficiency. I am happy to announce that the university is being upgraded to the level of a regular Islamic university this year.

While talking about introduction of Islamic laws in the country, we have to see whether our daily lives conforms to Islamic rules. I would like to emphasize that we should adopt Islamic rules in our life.

So far as the government is concerned, it is taking necessary steps for implementation of Islamic rules in all important aspects of life. But work in this field so far has been slow. If you have any proposals or suggestions in this regard, you can send them to me.

There is a need to remove the inefficiencies of the present judicial system and transform it according to Islamic needs.

In pursuance of the Islamic system of social welfare, I have tried to implement the zakat [Islamic charity tax] system. I am happy to announce that the zakat and usher [Islamic agricultural tax] systems have been prepared and will soon be introduced.

I had said while announcing a few steps aimed at strengthening Islamic laws on the prophet's birthday that it will take 3 years to establish a tax-free Islamic system. Certain measures have been derived in this connection, and these will be announced at the time of the budget. The experts committee set up under the Islamic ideological council is working hard on this, and I hope that this committee will submit its recommendations soon.

We inherited an economic situation which had nearly driven the country to the point of bankruptcy. Industrial production was declining, the agriculture sector was ignored, exports were declining and investment in all sectors had ended. By the grace of God and through the untiring efforts of our workers, industrial laborers and peasants during the last 3 years, the downward trend in the economy has been arrested. The inflation rate is being cut and there has been a good harvest of wheat, rice and cotton. There has been a 100 percent increase in exports in the last 3 years and the overall situation of the economy is much better now.

Now everybody earns his bread with honesty and lives a peaceful life. Here there is no poverty like in many other countries where many people are deprived of two square meals a day and sleep on the streets. But we should not forget that we still have to accomplish a lot to become self-reliant in every sector of the economy. Discipline and a spirit of sacrifice are needed for the economic rehabilitation of the country. The improvement in the economic situation is due mainly to internal stability and a satisfactory law and order situation.

"I know some elements are (?busy) disturbing the peaceful conditions existing in the country. Some of them inside the country are trying to misguide the people to fulfill their own ambitions, and some of them outside the country are either taking undue advantage of the hospitality of (?foreign) countries or are hatching conspiracies with foreign countries to hurt their own country's interests. The government is very well aware of their designs, and at an appropriate time these foreign agents' designs will be exposed before the people. I am fully aware of the government's responsibilities in this connection. It is the basic responsibility of the government to maintain peaceful conditions in the country at all costs so that the country continues to pursue its goals (?undisturbed)."

The prices of most of the essential commodities of daily necessity is at a stable level. The provincial governments will be directed to keep a strict watch on the availability and prices of essential commodities and take steps against speculation and profiteering. I will also appeal to the people not to hoard essential commodities, to live with simplicity and within your means and to avoid extravagence. If we are to survive as a respected and dignified nation, then we have to give up complacency and the easy way of living.

I am directing government officers, especially high officials, to practice austerity, fully try to solve the people's problems and participate with them in the reconstruction of the country. The administrative personnel have already been directed to devote at least 10 days a month to go to the people to listen to and solve their problems as soon as possible. The administration has also been directed to set at least 1 day a week or if possible some time of each day to meet with the people in their offices to solve their problems.

I would like to mention here the people's complaint about the functioning of administrative machinery, especially as it relates to bribes. Both the giving and taking of bribes is a legal and a moral offence, and all of you should cooperate with the government in weeding out this evil from the society.

Our complex judicial system greatly delays the dispensing of justice. At present, about 175,000 cases are pending before the high courts. During my first address to the nation soon after the imposition of martial law [on 5 July 1977], I said that the judiciary will be kept as free as possible. However, to deal with specific situations, as and when they arise, martial law regulations and orders will be issued which cannot be challenged in any court. The military courts have been constituted to combat heinous crimes in society and to mete out punishment to culprits without delay. The jurisdiction of these military courts has been reduced from 25 to 8 heinous crimes, mainly relating to smuggling, corruption, thievery, bribery, kidnapping and murder. These crimes have been excluded from the jurisdiction of civil courts. The objective of these measures is not to reduce the powers of the judiciary; their only aim is to mete out punishment to cultprits without delay.

We had to impose martial law to save the country from the quagmire of civil war and chaos. It is the government's responsibility to maintain internal stability and law and order to save the country from facing that type of situation again. Other than this, as soon as we assumed the reins of power, we initiated enforcement of Islamic laws in accordance with the people's aspirations.

"As far as elections are concerned, I had voluntarily promised to hold elections and I stick to this promise as of today. To fulfill this promise, we made full arrangements to hold elections last November. However, the elections could not be held, for which the government is not responsible. You know who is to blame for the postponement of the elections. I do not want to take your time by going into details. I still sincerely feel that elections should surely be held and God willing will be. For this the election commission is being reconstituted and a new chief elections commissioner is being appointed."

Many questions are being raised about elections and the system of elections. I have often been asked whether or not political parties should be allowed to function in an Islamic form of government, whether in an Islamic system of elections everybody is allowed to contest and whether a Western type of democracy is Islamic or non-Islamic. I do not want to enter into this debate. I feel that I should try my best to discharge duties placed in me by God. As long as I enjoy the people's cooperation I will continue to discharge responsibilities placed in me to enforce Islamic laws and give justice to the people till a time comes when I will hand over power to "only those people whom the people themselves want to place responsibility with."

The edifice of democracy should be laid from the grassroots levels. As far as the people's representation is concerned, local bodies elections have already been held. These bodies have started functioning and have held successful conventions at district and provincial levels. While preparing next year's annual development plans, provincial governments have accepted their recommendations. These elected representatives will now implement these schemes.

"Dear fellow countrymen, we are passing through a difficult phase. Events that are taking place around us are matters of concern for us. The situation demands that we forge unity in our ranks and face the situation with consultations and work for the country's security and people's welfare." There may be differences of opinion among us, but none of our actions should hurt the country's survival and unity.

"In this connection, I have decided on the following steps: The federal cabinet will soon be expanded and provincial governors will set up their cabinets soon; a convention will be held shortly and people representing various schools of thought, religious scholars and intellectuals will be consulted; a federal level council will be set up which will comprise about 200 members so that the people's representation can be materialized and military courts will continue to operate within their own jurisdiction and (?scope)."

Before ending my address, I want to recall Mohammad Ali Jinnah's address to the nation 33 years ago in which he had asked Pakistanis to be disciplined to discharge our responsibility in difficult times.

AGHA SHAHI LEAVES FOR TEHRAN MEETING ON AFGHAN CRISIS

BK021019 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Karachi this morning for Tehran to take part in the first meeting of the three-member committee set up by the Islamic foreign ministers conference to seek a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis. The other members of the committee are: Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Organization Habib Chatti. The meeting will begin in the Iranian capital tommorrow.

SIND HIGH COURT BEGINS HEARING ON HAQ AMENDMENT

BK031401 Hong Kong AFP in English 1352 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Karachi, 3 Jun (AFP)--A full bench of Sind High Court today started hearing arguments for and against the recent constitutional amendment decreed by Pakistan President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq depriving the high courts of the power to interfere with the (?trying) of the military courts.

The five-member bench, comprising Mr. Justice Abdul Haye Kureshi, Mr. Justice Abdul Hafeez Memon, Mr. Justice Zafar Hussain, Mr. Justice S.A. Nusrat and Mr. Justice S. Siddiqui, was constituted yesterday in order to decide the fate of over 400 writ petitions pending in the Sind High Court against the judgements of military courts set up under the martial law.

The point at issue is whether the constitutional amendment was legally valid as claimed by the Sind advocate-general, Mr. Abu, ultra vires of the constitution.

Today the court heard among others Mr. Dabdul Hafeez Pirzada, a former law minister of the Bhutto regime, Mr. Khalid Ishaq, a prominent constitutional lawyer, and the advocate general Mr Chundrigar.

The hearing would be resumed tommorrow.

SRI LANKA

YUGOSLAV FOREIGN MINISTER TO ARRIVE ON VISIT 5 JUNE

BK031218 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia are making a concerted effort to revive the nonaligned movement from its dormancy and make it once again a relevant force in solving political problems that are plaguing the world and endangering world peace.

Diplomatic sources said as an initial move in this regard, new Yugoslav President Mijatovic is sending his Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec with a special message to President Jayewardene this week. Vrhovec is heading a high-powered team that will also include his deputy minister and senior officials. He is scheduled to arrive in the island on Thursday [5 June]. They have already had significant discussion on the future prospects of the nonaligned movement in Belgrade last month when Hameed was there to attend the funeral of President Tito.

According to the official sources, Sri Lanka had been in the forefront during the past few months calling for an urgent meeting of the movement at a ministerial level.

SRI LANKAN-MALDIVIAN TEAM TO INVESTIGATE COUP PLOT

BK021130 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A joint Sri Lanka-Maldivian team of detectives has been selected to further investigate the conspiracy to overthrow the Maldivian Government last February with the use of foreign mercenaries allegedly hired by (Ahmed Nasir), former deputy minister of fisheries and brother-in-law of former Maldivian President Nasir.

The DIG [deputy inspector general] has submitted a detailed report on his visit to the Maldives to the Ministry of Defense.

Meanwhile, the Maldivian Government has cabled to the Sri Lanka Government commending the Sri Lanka police for the great assistance being rendered to uncover the conspiracy and without whom the entire plot would not have been unravelled.

BRIEFS

SRI LANKAN AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday officially announced the appointment of three career diplomats as ambassadors to China, Japan, and West Germany. Mr C. Mahendran, director of the publicity and administration divisions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador to China in succession to Mr Chitra Raja Dias Desinghe. Mr W. Susantha Leslie de Alwis, director, economic affairs division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador to Japan in succession to Mr Bernard P. Tilakaratna. Miss Lakshmi Naganathan has been appointed ambassador to West Germany in succession to Mr C.W. Pinto. She was minister counsellor of the Sri Lanka mission to the European office of the United Nations in Geneva. [Text] [Colombo CEYLON DAILY NEWS in English 20 May 80 p 1 BK]

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Deputies Interviewed on Hostages

LD031409 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 28 May 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "The Views of 31 Majles Deputies on the Hostages"]

[Excerpts] The determination of the hostages fate is one of the most important tasks to be assigned to the Majles deputies by Imam Khomeyni and the people. In view of the importance of the fact that the Majles deputies are faced with this problem of hostage-taking, and having regard also to the effect of a final solution to the problem on the anti-imperialist struggles of the Islamic community, KEYHAN proceeded to carry out an opinion survey among Majles deputies with whose opinions readers are not yet acquainted (because, with the exception of two deputies, their views have not been widely publicized), or whose views are less well known.

In total, 31 deputies were asked about the hostages. Of them, 19 stated explicitly that they agreed with the hostages' having to stand trial if the deposed shah and his wealth are not returned to Iran, 10 considered that their final decision on the hostages depended on the conditions under which the hostages issue was discussed in the Majles, or held views close to this, and 3 of the deputies declined to reply to our question on the trial of the hostages.

The deputies were also asked their views on the qualifications required of the leader of the house. Their views on the hostages issue and the qualifications required of a leader of the house are as follows:

Seyyed Mohammad Khamenei, Majles deputy for Mashhad, stated in discussion with the KEYHAN correspondent that he was in agreement with the trial of the hostages if the shah was not returned to Iran. He said:

"We consider these hostages to be common criminals. Our judiciary regards them as criminals and malefactors. We consider that they deserve to be put on trial; we believe that as long as America refuses to resolve this problem wisely and return the shah and his wealth to Iran, they should be shown no leniency but must be put on trial and have their punishment determined. If the situation is such that it is not expedient to carry out penalties, their punishment may be temporarily suspended." He expressed the following opinion on the trial of the ruling power in America and the actions of the American Government in Iran:

"While trying the hostages, there is no harm in considering the 35 years of direct intervention by America in Iran and the putting on trial of America and its espionage organization. Our quarrel with America is a single, separate matter. The problem can be solved by one side, and it is in the hands of America to do so."

Trial of Hostages or Exposure of American Policy

Babol Deputy Mohammad Fazel said in reply to the KEYHAN correspondent's question on the hostages:

"We must try these hostages, since to try them is to try America and to expose the policy and the actions of the American Embassy in Tehran. The countries of the world will thus recognise the conditions under which American embassies operate."

The Babol deputy added: "The shah and his wealth must be returned to Iran, and a decision must be made on this issue in regard to the expediency of conditions in force at the time."

Deputy from Som'eh Sara, Mohammed Taqi Rajnbar, told the KEYHAN correspondent that he considered that the release of the hostages depended on the return of the shah. He emphasized that if America opposed the return of the shah, the hostages should be put on trial, and if it were decided that they had a hand in the plundering of the Muslims' public treasury and the slaughter of the Muslim nation, they should be dealt with in accordance with the Shar' [religious law]. In connection with the trial of the ruling power in America, the deputy from Some'eh Sara said:

"Of course, when a government is tried by the holy Shar', this involves exposure of its misdeeds, but since there are also individuals in the government who knowingly carry out orders, individuals must also be put on trial and punished. Of course, the trial of the American Government is essential so that the world may be informed."

Kashan Deputy: "The Majles Will Vote for the Hostages To Stand Trial"

Kashan Deputy Mohammad Emami Kashani declared that he agreed with the hostages' being tried if the shah and his wealth were not returned. He said:

"I see the atmosphere in the Majles hardening over the hostages issue, but this will not take the form of a large majority. However, I can say that over half the deputies agree that the hostages should go on trial, and this is because there are many revolutionary and committed individuals in the Majles." Mohammad Emami Kashani went on to stress that this was not what the hostages issue was about: It was a question of their being spies, and they must go on trial. If they are not spies their position as hostages should be considered, and if the shah and his wealth are returned we shall then extend to them one degree of mitigation and not put them on trial.

Deputy from Esfahan Omid Najafabadi said: "The Majles deputies have sat down and are waiting to see what Carter and Waldheim want. It is Carter and Waldheim who are looking forward to the matter being settled soon, but the Majles may think that it has more pressing tasks. Those who seek to place the hostages issue in the forefront are following the wishes of Carter and Waldheim. America owes us a great debt, since after World War II it imposed a lackey government on us, and it thus plundered our resources over a period of 37 years. It is our intention to put the American system on trial. It is not the hostages who constitute the main issue; they are of no value to America either."

Marvi, deputy from Toroqbeh, near Mashhad, said: "The hostages issue is a sensitive one, as regards ourselves and our foreign policy; it is pointless to give a personal view. We should see what opinions are given in the Majles, and we should act according to the Koran. This is a consultative assembly, and a unanimous decision should be reached. The issue in question affects the interests of the community."

Deputy from Asadabadi near Hamadan, Fath'ali Sahebzamani, said: "As the imam has said, when the shah returns and his wealth is given back, the hostages will be freed, provided that America does not interfere in Iran. Failing this, the hostages should be tried directly. America's actions in Iran since the year 1332 [1953] should of course be raised at this trial."

Deputy from Zarand near Kerman, Majid Ansari, said: "Since our revolution is an Islamic one, and a clash with American imperialism is inevitable, our minimum terms for the release of the hostages at this time are the return of the shah and his wealth Of course, it is possible that, having regard to conditions prevailing at the time, it may be necessary for us to go further than our present demands and to demand, for example, that Israel withdraw from occupied territory."

Fasa Deputy Dr Ahmad Beheshti said: "In my view, the hostages have become a problem, or a puzzle, for the country, since on the one hand we have not attained our purpose in the hostage-taking operation and, on the other, to keep them puts us in the position of having to constantly justify our action and involves us in expense. For this reason we should wait and see what situation arises, so that we are subsequently able to take a definite decision on the hostages."

Qodratollah Najafi, deputy from Shiraz, said: "My view at present is that the hostages should go on trial, and my guess is that it is very likely that they will go on trial." Nevertheless, the Shiraz deputy said that it was possible he would change his views on the hostages.

Esteki, deputy from Shahr-e Kord, stressed that the American hostages must stand trial whatever happens, and tha the complex details of the issue will eventually be clarified.

Yadollah Javanmardi, deputy from Miyaneh, said:

"The Majles must make a general decision on the hostages and, in relation to this, a careful study must be made of the currently visible effects on Iran produced by the hostage-taking incident. After this, the positions adopted by the deputies should be clarified. In general, it is my personal view that the hostages issue is connected with the extent of the American spies' interference in Iran and with whether and how far they have intervened in incidents and disturbances."

He added: "So long as the role of the spies in events in Iran remains unclarified, it is impossible to give an opinion."

Sherafat, Majles deputy from Shushtar, stressed that the hostages should be put on trial. He said:

"At the outset, the imam pointed the way, and the nation more or less approved. In my view, either the shah and the plundered wealth of Iran must be handed over or the hostages must be given a just trial."

Na'in deputy Shamseddin Hoseyni-Na'ini said: "It is not yet possible to give a decisive opinion, since we do not yet have precise reports concerning the international situation. Apart from this, we should also be fully informed as to the local situation."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Assadollah Bayat, deputy from Mahneshan, said: "We must view all problems from the religious viewpoint. The Islamic religion has expounded its views on spies, to the effect that without exception they must all be put on trial. In addition to being tried in Iran, they should also be called before international assemblies and arraigned before an international court. Every one found innocent should be freed, and the remainder should be punished. The slightest leniency towards the criminals will be treason to the nation and the blood of the martyrs.

Tehran Deputy Dr Kazem Sami said: "The issue of the hostages should be viewed in the context of how we have formulated our independent national policy, with whose direction we have been identified the world over since the victory of the revolution. In general, America's actions in Iran display behavior allied to hegemony and are inherently imperialist. The American Embassy violated international rules and regulations. It had become a base working against the Iran revolution and a place which supported and upheld the old regime. Thus, in accordance with international custom in respect of diplomats who transgress the limits and who have carried out acts against an independent government, they should be brought to account and put on trial under the same laws. Of course, to put the officers of a regime on trial without trying the regime itself means that the effect and not its cause is condemned. Thus, as regards the issue of the hostages, we must show the real face of the policy of America and all imperialists and expose the imperialists' crimes in this country; that is, the trial of the hostages should be the pretext for trying America's policy of imperialism."

Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Abdol Karim Shari'i, deputy from Darab, said: A decision on the hostages should be made having regard to conditions which emerge in the future. It is clear, however, that a decision must be made based on the extraction of maximum concessions, and the preservation of the honor of Islam and the Muslims.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Hoseyn Salman Zaraji, known as Rahimi, the deputy from Sonqor, said: "We do not know at present what the situation is but, regarding the situation and conditions evolving prior to the solution of the problem and to what Islam indicates is the way to deal with individuals of this type, and bearing in mind the need to safeguard the revolution and the greatness of the country and to ignore East and West, we hope to solve this problem."

On the fate of the hostages, Takestan Deputy Qahreman Rahmani said that not a single hostage should be released before the deposed shah is handed over: "In my view, even if the issue of the shah and his wealth did not exist, they should go on trial, since they are spies and they have spied against us in our country."

On the fate of the hostages, Hojjat ol-Eslam Kashfi, deputy for Estahbanat and Neyriz, said: "We should evaluate this problem and see if it is in the interests of the Muslim people to hold them or not. Of course, I have no information concerning the extent to which holding or releasing the hostages will affect the people: I cannot say what my view is."

Kazerun Deputy Rajab'ali Taheri said: "We should first set a firm deadline. If by that time America has not returned the shah and his plundered wealth to the Iranian nation, the hostages must go on trial."

Esfara'in Deputy Teyyebi said: "It is not a question of the trial of the hostages. This is a preliminary to the trial of America, principally Carter. Our purpose in holding the hostages is to put America on trial, so that we can prove to the world the oppression and tyranny suffered by this deprived nation at the hands of the American Government and the CIA organizations, and to expose their crimes. Therefore, after substantiating the rightful position of the Iranian nation and proving what total deprivation it suffered from world-devouring America, it is possible that the imam will pardon the hostages, since there is forgiveness in Islam. After this justification and after the return of the shah and his plundered wealth, the Iranian nation and the American nation will again maintain correct, mutual relations. [paragraph continues]

"Everything hinges on the shah and his wealth, and until such time as the return of the shah and the worldwide condemnation of America is proved right by the international courts, no sort of release at all appears possible for the hostages, even if it costs the entire existence of the Iranian nation."

Bushehr Deputy Abbas Hedari and two deputies, one Armenian and the other Assyrian, did not reply to the two questions asked by the KEYHAN correspondent.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdollah Emami, deputy from Torbat Hedarieh, would not express a view on the hostages.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Baghani, deputy for Sabzevar, said: "So far, the EEC and America have sent ultimatums to Iran concerning the release of the hostages. The Majles should send them an ultimatum saying that if they do not arrange for the criminal shah to be tried by a court in Iran and for the return of his wealth, all the hostages will be put on trial."

Rasht Deputy Mohammad Khaza'i said: It is our right to seize and try the shah, and no one pays a bribe to gain what is rightfully his. Whatever happens, the hostages must go on trial in a public court as living examples of the interference of American imperialism; and their trial must really be that of American policy.

Saudi Cited on Combating U.S.

LD031420 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A representative of the Saudi Islamic Revolution Organization of the Arabian Peninsula at the conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran stated in a PARS interview:

Following the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the halting of oil [exports] by that country, the puppet Saudi regime produces 14 million barrels of oil per day, but officially announces the figure of 9.5 million barrels a day. The figure of 14 million barrels has been obtained by members of this movement from the U.S.-Arab oil company Aramco. He described the conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran as effective, saying: This conference could mobilize all the movements against United States.

The representative of the Islamic Revolution Organization of the Arabian Peninsula--an organization which carries on extensive activities in the eastern oil-producing provinces of Saudi Arabia--also said: Following the uprising of the Shi'ites, the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the Mecca Grand Mosque incident, the puppet Saudi Government dispatched 22,000 security officers to the eastern provinces.

COVERAGE OF TEHRAN CONFERENCE INVESTIGATING U.S. CRIMES

Qotbzadeh Comments on Goals

LD021756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1645 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today participated in a press conference at Esteqlal Hotel, the venue for the international conference to investigate U.S. interference in Iran. In response to a question on whether the conference was a kind of forum for putting the U.S. government on trial, he said: In this conference we are not trying America; this conference is a free exchange of views. Those who are taking part in the conference can speak on any topic without any prejudice, and the reports which we shall produce regarding America's crimes over the past quarter of a century will constitute only a part of the conference's program.

In response to another question, he said: The members of Iran's parliament will follow the activities of this conference and review the results of these activities. A correspondent asked whether the participation of Ramsey Clark, the former U.S. attorney general, in this conference could not be an indication of some U.S. plot. Qotbzadeh said: Mr Ramsey Clark was one of the leaders and staunchest opponents of the Vietnam war, and his reputation as a popular figure was formed during that time. Since then he has not gone anywhere as a representative of the U.S. Government. During the Iranian revolution and before the victory of the revolution he came to Iran and also went to Paris, and he was received by the imam at Neauphle-Le-Chateau. Ramsey Clark was one of those persons who officially declared, before the victory of the revolution his full support for Iran's revolution and his opposition to the shah's crimes and those of the U.S. Government in Iran. The U.S. delegation taking part in the conference has been chosen by our friends in the United States and consists of those who have taken a clear stand in favor of the Iranian revolution.

The Iranian foreign minister, in response to a question regarding the visit to Iran by Adib ad-Dawudi, a member of the UN commission of inquiry, said: Ad-Dawudi's visit to Iran has taken place following my talks with Waldheim in Belgrade in order to continue the work of the UN commission of inquiry and to prepare and present a report to us and to the UN secretary general. Regarding the prospects for the return to Iran of the UN commission of inquiry, Qotbzadeh said: If its return is deemed necessary there will be no objection whatsoever.

Regarding the prospects of talks with Mr Ramsey Clark, our country's foreign minister said: I have asked some of the delegations participating in the conference to have private meetings with me. I would be pleased to see all of them, and as an individual Mr Ramsey Clark would not be excluded from this general rule. Of course, I will not enter into negotiations with him as a representative of the U.S. Government.

In response to a question regarding the decisions adopted by the conference, Qotbzadeh said: Since we might face opposition in issuing a resolution, we have decided that at the end of the conference we will issue a communique instead of a resolution. The communique will include all the views expressed by the delegations verbatim without any prejudice whatsoever.

In response to a correspondent's question on the revelation of enslaving U.S.-Iranian agreements and on their presentation to the conference, Qotbzadeh said: We have no agreements with the U.S.; all past agreements have been canceled. We have already begun proceedings in the United States relating to 200-250 agreements which our lawyers in the United States are following and pursuing. What is certain is that these agreements were colonialist and oppressive in character. But it was not only the United States that concluded one-sided agreements with the former regime--all the countries that concluded agreements with the former regime operated in the same manner. For example, the Iranian-Soviet gas agreement is one of the most exploitative agreements of its kind on this earth. We are confronting and are at war with U.S. imperialism of our own volition, not because of Russia or other countries. By the same token, we are confronting Russian imperialism in Afghanistan of our own volition, not because of the United States and its friends. Thus, we shall not in any way allow our position to be exploited by one superpower or another.

Tehran Cites UPI Clark Interview

LD031342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] According to UNITED PRESS, Ramsey Clark, one of the members of the American delegation at the conference to investigate U.S. interference in Iran, said in a UPI interview that the American authorities were informed of this delegation's to visit Iran, but did not agree to the journey. In reply to the question woule he face difficulty on his return to America, he said: We did not anticipate these difficulties before, but I am optimistic. Concerning the possibility of playing a role in resolving the present crisis, Clark said: We have been assured that we can talk about any subject. According to this report a spokesman for the American State Department in Washington confirmed that the U.S. Justice Department did not give permission to the American delegation to travel to Iran. Today in Tehran Clark also condemned the abortive American military attack on Iran as a breach of law and an action against the sovereignty of a legal government.

Tehran Reports on U.S. Delegation

LD031845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1646 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Ramsey Clark, former U.S. attorney general and leader of the American group which has participated in the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in the internal affairs of Iran, made a speech at the fourth session of this conference held this morning in Esteqleal Hotel. A correspondent of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran reports that Ramsey Clark began his speech by thanking the Iranian people for their hospitality and moral and humane characteristics, saying: We have come here so that we may take the message of the freedom-loving and revolutionary Iranian nation to America and to strengthen international friendship, because the nations should understand one another without paying attention to the political games of governments and should be like one another. The leader of the American delegation in the conference said: For 10 years I have been studying Iran and I have defended the rights of these people. Once during the revolution I was in Tehran and saw at close quarters how the people united in order to achieve independence and freedom. I also saw your glorious, human demonstrations which resulted in a great victory for you. Here I must say that the Iranian revolution was the miracle of the century, because with empty hands but with a holy unity you triumphed over a great arsenal of U.S. and British weapons. For the greatness of the victory of the Iranian revolution it is sufficient for me to point to the fact that since 1972 your country purchased nearly $19 billion worth of weapons from America. All these weapons were used only for killing a nation which paid for them at the expense of its poverty and the shah's authoritarianism. Ramsey Clark added: I was in Iran at the time of shah's flight and I took part in that great festivity. I have also met Imam Khomeyni several times. Once the imam asked: If the American people are free, why do they allow their government to interfere so much in the destiny of other nations? Here, I must confess that the American people are not aware of the policies of their politicians. They do not even know that the American Government has repeatedly violated that country's Constitution so that it may continue plundering the weak nations. As a result of government propaganda they are kept in ignorance or are persuaded to adopt a favorable attitude, so much so that at times under the influence of this unwanted propaganda they declare their hostility toward various masses. This is why we must explain your message to the American people in the widest and most profound manner.

Our correspondent reports that Clark then referred to the shah's crimes and the American Government's support for him, even after the heinous slaughter on 8 September, saying: In addition to leaving behind a ruined country and a crippled economy, Mohammad Reza has plundered millions of dollars of this country's wealth. This is why I believe he should be returned to the Iranian nation so that he may be tried and punished for all this treason.

In another part of his speech Ramsey Clark talked of the colonization of deprived nations and, while enumerating the plundering of the wealth of the Third World and the creation of artificial crises for this purpose, as in Lebanon, Chile, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Cuba and the Philippines, he said: Big monopolies which suck the wealth of various nations in order to maintain this situation hold the people of the world like pawns in their hands. They continue this game in their own interest by means of creating economic and cultural poverty. Clark also added: Interfering in the destiny of other nations is not an American monopoly; as we saw in this [word indistinct] that the Soviet Union engaged in military intervention in your vicinity in order to change the destiny of this nation in the interest of its own policies. Clark finally referred to the question of the hostages, saying: It is understandable to us that the Iranian nation has held this group hostage, but it is not a right because this has resulted in propaganda organizations magnifying the issue of hostage-taking and using it against a nation which more than anything else attaches importance to human rights. Of course, I should say that the American Government attaches no importance to the lives of the hostages but is using them in its own interest in order to achieve its colonialist aims.

Clark said he is prepared to be exchanged for any of the hostages provided, of course, that this exchange will lead to the solution of this problem. Then John Courtney, member of the American delegation, made a speech. While expressing his support for the Iranian revolution, he said: The fight of the Iranian nation should be against the multinational companies. Courtney also criticized Kissinger and Carter for their aggressive and colonialist policies. Our correspondent reports that this afternoon's session of the conference was chaired by Mr Dedijer from Yugoslavia. I should add that in this afternoon's session the representatives of France, the United States, West Germany, Cuba, Finland and Hungary also made speeches.

Free Voice of Iran Commentary

TA031635 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to an ASSOCIATED PRESS report a 10-member delegation from the United States, headed by the former U.S. attorney general during the Johnson administration, Ramsey Clark, arrived in Tehran last Sunday to participate in the conference investigating the crimes of the United States in Iran. The society of American friends [name as heard] in Philadelphia announced that this decision to go to Iran was taken immediately following the announcement by the U.S. Justice Department prohibiting the travel of American citizens to Iran. This source also states that this delegation hopes to achieve considerable success toward the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries and also toward the removal of existing misunderstandings resulting from the taking of the hostages.

The U.S. representatives, headed by Ramsey Clark, are supposed to take part in the commission investigating U.S. crimes in Iran which has been convened in Tehran upon the request of Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and consisting of the representatives of Syria, Algeria and Libya and some other representatives of Third World countries.

The Free Voice of Iran deems it necessary to point out that Mr Ramsey Clark, following the success of Khomeyni, has regularly received large sums of money through Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to arrange pro-Khomeyni demonstrations. These sums were outwardly paid as fees to Clark's law firm and [name indistinct] enterprise in order to present Iran's complaints regarding the seizure and confiscation of the shah's and his family's properties in the United States to his country's judicial authorities. However, the disproportionately large sum paid from Iran's treasury for this service appears to some observers to be a new plot. The said enterprise which belongs to Ramsey Clark has used part of the millions of dollars it received to publish pro-Khomeyni pamphlets and publications in the United States and has paid the other part to black groups, American communists and leftist student organizations in order to stage pro-Khomeyni demonstrations. Ramsey Clark is the same person who as Carter's special envoy went to Khomeyni in Neauphle-Le-Chateau and announced the full support of the U.S. government for him.

The day after the meeting between these two the plots of Khomeyni's bands and groups became organized and enjoyed the experience of Western intelligence and espionage organizations. The appointment of Dr Yazdi as the U.S. representative during recent disturbances in Iran was also carried out by Ramsey Clark.

Following the conspiracy of the occupation of the U.S. Embassy and the hostage-taking puppet show, the U.S. Government dispatched Ramsey Clark to Turkey with foreknowledge that he would not be received by Khomeyni, but in fact he accomplished his mission while in that country. Now the question arises as to why following the apparently acute crises involving the hostages the abortive U.S. attack on Iran and the economic and political blockade of Iran, once more Ramsey Clark has the duty of negotiating with the government of the Islamic republic? Why is it that Khomeyni no longer has any opposition to Clark's participation in the talks? Probably the dear compatriots will soon observe the last act of the foolish hostage-taking puppet show.

Tehran Reports Interview With Wald

LD040152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2330 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] George Wald, the Nobel Prize winner in physiology and a member of the American representative delegation at the conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran, said in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY: We have taken part in this conference [words indistinct] and not on behalf of the U.S. Government.

Answering the question of whether or not he is aware of the U.S. Government's penalties for participation in this conference, he said: Yes, 10 years imprisonment and a $50,000 fine, but I think that the U.S. Government cannot take any steps against us. This is only a bluff, as the U.S. Constitution allows us to travel wherever we want and this is the most basic right of every American. The U.S. Government cannot violate this constitutional norm. In answer to a question on whether or not U.S. mass media impartially report changes under the Iranian revolution or not, George Wald said: Although much news has been published by these media since the outset of the Iranian revolution, we never had heard in America what we saw these 1 or 2 days in Iran and heard at the conference meeting today. Our country's mass media do not enter into details as much as they should, and one can say that the American people are uninformed of the reality and details of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

OFFICIALS PREPARE FOR ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ON AFGHANISTAN

Pakistan's Shahi Arrives

JN031659 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Pakistani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Agha Shahi arrived in Tehran today to attend the Islamic conference on the settlement of the Afghan issue through negotiations.

In a statement to AFP before leaving Islamabad, the Pakistani minister said that the special session devoted to settling the Afghan issue, which will begin in Tehran tomorrow, Wednesday, will involve discussion of ways to provide assistance to the Afghan Muslim mojahedin who are struggling against the supporters of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan.

AFP reports that Agha Shahi stressed Pakistan's readiness to guarantee noninterference in Afghanistan's affairs.

It is worth mentioning that in addition to Agha Shahi, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti are also members in the committee entrusted to solve the Afghan issue.

Shahi Arrival Statements

BK040512 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has arrived in Tehran to attend the first meeting of the three-member committee on Afghanistan. Speaking to newsmen at the airport, he said that the committee's aim is to hold negotiations to end the Afghanistan crisis so that Soviet troops can be withdrawn. Thus, the hundreds of thousands of Afghan citizens who have been forced to seek refuge in Pakistan and Iran will be able to return home with respect and dignity, he said.

Qotbzadeh on Conference

JN031959 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced that the special committee entrusted with solving the Afghan crisis will meet at 1300 tomorrow in Tehran with the participation of Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh, Pakistani Foreign Minister Afgha Shahi and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti. The committee will discuss the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Agha Shahi arrived in Tehran this afternoon and Chatti is expected tonight.

Explaining the objective of this committee, Qotbzadeh said: The Islamic conference that met in Islamabad formed a three-man committee to implement the conference's resolutions on Afghanistan. The first meeting of this committee will be held tomorrow with the participation of the Pakistani foreign minister and Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti, to specify the type of initiatives to be taken and the procedure to be followed.

Commenting on the statements made by the head of the Soviet delegation to the international conference on U.S. intervention in Iran, in which he spoke about the possibility of holding talks on the Soviet forces' withdrawal from Afghanistan, Qotbzadeh said: I have no knowledge of that plan. However, if Russian presents an acceptable plan for the withdrawal of its forces, we will examine it, of course.

Regarding his possible visit to Moscow, Qotbzadeh said that this will depend on how much Russia cooperates in solving the Afghan crisis. He added: If Russia really cooperates and adopts positive stands in this respect, then I will view my trip to Moscow positively. But it is not possible to discuss this matter in the present circumstances.

TEHRAN REPORTS OIL MINISTER'S TALKS WITH ROMANIAN OFFICIALS

LD031027 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the Romanian deputy foreign trade minister and the delegation accompanying him went to the oil ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning and held talks with Oil Minister Ali Akbar Mo'infar regarding oil relations between the two countries. During the meeting the Romanian deputy foreign trade minister extended his thanks to the Iranian Government for supplying oil needed by Romania and expressed his country's readiness to provide any assistance needed by the Islamic Oil Ministry and to supply the equipment needed by our country's Oil Ministry and the national gas and petrochemical company.

It was decided that negotiations will be continued in Romania at the level of experts from the two countries. During the meeting the Romanian deputy minister of foreign trade expressed his government's readiness to provide Romanian experts in areas where the governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran might need them in the various oil, gas and petrochemical industries.

Interim Agreement Reached

LD040923 Tehran PARS in English 0745 GMT 4 Jun 80

["Mo'infar-Stoian Reach Interim Agreement"--PARS headline]

[Text] Tehran June 4 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of Romania Ion Stoian met with Iranian Minister of Oil 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar at his ministry yesterday morning. Stoian, who is heading a Romanian commercial delegation to Iran (?discussed) [words indistinct] between the (?two countries) during the meeting.

He thanked the Iranian Government for increasing oil export to Romania and declared the readiness of his country for providing any [word indistinct] help to the ministry including the sale of items needed by the three companies of national Iranian gas, the national (?oil and) petrochemical (?industries) of Iran. Mo'infar and Stoian agreed to continue negotiations between the two countries at the level of (?experts) in Romania. Stoian also announced the readiness of his country for dispatch of technicians to Iran in the various fields of oil, gas and petrochemical industries.

NVOI HAILS U.S. COMMUNIST LEADER'S SUPPORT OF REVOLUTION

TA031139 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran 1745 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Try To Win International Support and Solidarity for the Iranian Revolution]

[Summary] "Dear compatriots: The U.S. authorities are further intensifying their extensive military preparations in the Persian Gulf region, with the primary aim of aggression against Iran and dealing blows at our country's revolution and revolutionary gains. The United States has concentrated more than 30 warships and 5 aircraft carriers in the waters in the vicinity of the Persian Gulf, the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf of Oman. The United States has stationed more than 34,000 marines and quick reaction troops in its bases on Oman's isle of Al-Masirah and in Saudi Arabia and its other bases in the region.

The adoption of all political and military measures needed to foil all aggression from abroad and to d[illegible]roy all the counterrevolutionary activities of imperialists' fifth column in our country is dictated by national and revolutionary interests.

"At this stage of our nation's revolution undoubtedly requires international support and solidarity. International solidarity with the Iranian revolution is one of the effective methods which will foil the conspiracies of United States' imperialist circles. In the process of gaining international support and solidarity the state authorities and all parties and organizations which are truly loyal to and have faith in the Iranian revolution should play their part.

"It is to be noted with pleasure that, despite the imperialist circles' widespread hostile propaganda, democratic and progressive forces throughout the world have been supporting the Iranian revolution by firmly condemning and denouncing the U.S. imperialism's conspiracies against Iran.

Also, in the United States itself progressive and realistic circles have been waging a struggle against that country's warmongering circles' conspiracies. These circles have repeatedly asked the U.S. Government authorities to make substantive changes in their policy connected with Iran. They have asked the authorities to refrain from any overt or covert interference in Iran's internal affairs and publicly and officially to commit themselves to noninterference in Iran's internal affairs. The declaration on this issue by U.S. Communist Party leader Gus Hall--a declaration which stirred worldwide repercussions--constitutes an example of the international solidarity with the Iranian revolution.

"The U.S. communist leader's demands of U.S. authorities are of special importance to our nation. The leader of American communists has demanded that the U.S. Government withdraw all U.S. naval and military forces stationed near the shores of Iran, cancel all sanctions against Iran, unfreeze all Iranian assets in the American banks and return to Iran all the wealth plundered and sent abroad by the shah, restore normal diplomatic relations with Iran, put an end to persecution of Iranian students and all other Iranians living in the United States and start negotiations for creating peace in the Persian Gulf region.

"As is also reflected in the U.S. communist leader's statement, despite the attacks by imperialist forces, the Iranian revolution enjoys the support and solidarity of international democratic and progressive forces; and, despite the relentless efforts by the reactionary forces and imperialist circles to discredit the Iranian revolution, the entire world is aware of Iran's popular revolution."

Nevertheless, the Iranian revolution can gain still more friends in the world. Meanwhile, it is the task of both the state and the nation to defend our glorious revolution against attacks by U.S. imperialism. Both the state and the nation should mobilize all their forces to that end.

"U.S. imperialism is our real enemy. Consequently, we should not lose even a single moment in the struggle against U.S. imperialism and all its evil actions and, against U.S. imperialism's fifth column in our country--that is the antirevolutionaries, the remnants of the defunct regime, all pseudoleftists and all rightist and Maoist groups. All revolutionaries and all forces truly loyal and dedicated to the revolution should unite in a popular anti-imperialist front and, together and in solidarity with the people, should defend the revolution and foil the conspiracies of imperialism and counterrevolution."

FREE VOICE OF IRAN CONDEMNS CENSORSHIP

TA031121 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In a meeting with the new director of the Voice and Profile of the so-called Islamic republic [the radio and television organization], Mr Khomeyni has issued new orders for increasing the pressure on the liberated and patriotic employees of the National Radio and Television Organization of Iran and the intensification of the scope of suffocation and consorship in this most important mass medium of our country. According to the guidelines of Mr Khomeyni, all employees who do not yield to the censorship of the clerical regime and do not exert efforts toward consolidating his regime will be dismissed. To begin carrying out Mr Khomeyni's orders, 75 struggling, patriotic and freedom-seeking employees of the National Radio and Television Organization of Iran who did not bow their heads before individuals like Abdol Karim Sana', Khomeyni's former cook and the present censurer of the master, have been purged and fired. This sort of behavior towards the noble employees of the national radio and television organization of Iran demonstrates the fear of the managers of the so-called Islamic regime from this organization.

The fear and alarm of Khomeyni and his entourage of these liberated compatriots is not without grounds--from the beginning of Khomeyni's conspiracy until now the employees of this organization have constantly struggled against any sort of censorship, falsification and distortion of truth and have suffered considerable pressures on this path. The employees of the radio and television have always tried by solidarity and by closing their ranks to be the true guardians of the freedom of speech and of the publication of facts in Iran, and this is precisely what Khomeyni's regime fears--if the Iranian nation is informed of the real situation in Iran and of the crimes of the so-called Islamic regime, it will not bear even for 1 day this wicked regime that has resolved to destroy Iran and Islam.

In order to crush freedom in the National Radio and Television Organization of Iran Mr Khomeyni first made Sadeq Qotbzadeh head of this organization and the press published his dirty works at the beginning of 1979. The dear listeners have still not forgotten the revelations of Mohammad 'Ali Inanlu and Pilote Azma in the AYANDEGAN newspaper and TEHRAN-E MOSAVAR magazine regarding Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh. While carrying out his duty, he fired hundreds of writers, directors, artists, employees and workers of the National Radio and Television Organization of Iran. He also made Abdol Karim Sana'i, the former cook of Mr Khomeyni, responsible for censoring the news.

After him it was the turn of the five-member council to supervise the Voice and Profile of the so-called Islamic republic. The most powerful man on this council was the clergyman Musavi Kho'iniha, outwardly a religious man, but in fact the executor of the Tudeh communist party's views in connection with the occupation of the U.S. Embassy. The other individuals of this group consisted of the managers of the famous cutthroats, knife and clubwielders' organization, the Mojahedin-e Enqelab-e Eslami organization, and the Republican Islamic Party which the fascist Mohammad Mehdi Hadi later joined. This group made the pressure of suffocation and censorship reach the highest possible level, and according to them, in order to Islamize the radio and television, fired another group of employees who were resisting censorship. Afterwards it was the turn of a three-member council under the chairmanship of one individual.

Now the workers of the regime of the clergies and preachers want to fire the rest of the freedom-seeking and patriotic employees under the excuse of Islamizing the radio and television. They began this task by firing 75 persons last week. But a regime whose foundation is based on the ignorance of the people and wants to increase its short life by hiding the truth from the people and by deceiving the people with lies, cannot hide the sun behind clouds. The sun of truth will shine anyway and Khomeyni's regime is in the process of melting like snow. In the very near future, we hope that the National Radio and Television Organization of Iran and the patriotic workers of this organization will be able to carry out their mission of enlightening the Iranian nation's opinion freely, divorced from the domination of the infamous regime of the preachers and the speakers of mourning ceremonies.

BEHESHTI WARNS PARS AGAINST FALSE REPORTING

LD031248 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, member of the Revolution Council and the country's high court leader, was interviewed this morning by PARS NEWS AGENCY. Describing the stands and the line of Iran's Islamic Revolution he said: In relation with the Islamic Revolution of Iran I see the fundamental principle as being truth and frankness, which must be considered as our most basic social position in public relations.

Dr Beheshti then talked about the PARS NEWS AGENCY in relation to the position of [word indistinct] and said: People expect nothing of you other than your reports are true, but many of your reports are false and are not reliable.

The main task of the management and personnel of this news agency is to eliminate lies from your reports. He then said: On many occasions I realize that the lie is not deliberate, as the reporter, with a specific point of view looks at the issue from his viewpoint and interprets the news accordingly, therefore the news item becomes false.

Dr Beheshti added: Man cannot remain unbiased. An unbiased man is empty and meaningless. But, your self-creativity must not go further than this, you must be careful that your bias does not interfere with your reports. He also said: A reporter must report the events simply and explicitly and must not embellish them. You are not writers. It is natural for a writer to reflect events with the tune of his emotions and with his own intellectual position, but you are reporters.

122 IRAQIS REPORTED KILLED IN BORDER CLASHES

JN031941 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1907 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The forces of the agent Iraqi Ba'th regime opened fire in three stages this morning in the direction of Ilam border areas. The Iranian forces returned fire fiercely and inflicted heavy human and material losses among the enemy. Our losses were slight and only one NCO and three civilians were injured.

PARS NEWS AGENCY said that the Iraqi Ba'th forces have lost 122 men and have sustained a large number of wounded during the clashes of the past 2 days.

Regarding the border clashes, the command of the Joint Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has issued the following communique:

In His exalted name:

The information received from Ilam Province says that at 0522 today, Iraqi forces shelled the Bahramabad border post. This shelling led to the injury of a master sergeant. Our forces immediately returned fire, hitting their sources of fire and destroying their various weapons, including a number of mock wooden tanks. At 0645, an Iraqi mortar shell hit a grainfield and set it on fire, but the fire was extinguished 20 minutes later by firemen.

Our forces inflicted heavy losses among the enemy personnel and equipment as a result of our return of fire. At 0743, the enemy forces directed their shelling against the village of [name indistinct], causing the slight injury of two natives and a woman.

Reports show that 122 of the Iraqi soldiers were killed and a large number of others were injured in clashes during the last 2 days.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE WARNS OF 5 JUNE COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY PLOTS

LD032052 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2018 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Islamic Revolution's Central Committee tonight:

In his exalted name. Since there are reports of certain plots to be hatched by counter-revolutionaries on 5 June 1980, all committees are hereby put on full alert 4-6 June. In the meantime all brother revolution guards should maintain their revolutionary vigilance on these days.

[Signed] Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani, supervisor of the Central Committee of the Islamic Revolution.

BANI-SADR ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON KORDESTAN SITUATION

LD011918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, gave a radio and television interview today in which he replied to questions put to him by our correspondent on the topics of Kordestan, the army, prices and housing. During this interview the president stressed that whatever we promise, we want to implement. We have not come to die, he said, but we have come to stand in the history of the nation and become a model for human beings.

At the start of this interview, the president replied to a question regarding Kordestan. We draw your attention to part of this interview: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr President, before I put my questions to you, we would like you to tell us the latest information and news that you have on Kordestan.

[Answer] I have said this before: The government will not be drawn into a military conflict in Kordestan. But we will try to control the various groups who want to create a situation wherein the central government will not have any sovereign power. In the case of Sanandaj, the issue has been prolonged [words indistinct] the same as in Baneh. They had surrendered Baneh--the Baneh garrison--and when they were talking of a cease-fire, on the one hand, they were reading their statement of a cease-fire, and on the other hand, they were attacking the Baneh garrison.

The documents which are now in our possession show that they were dreaming of taking control of all the garrisons, and they had even distributed the spoils of war among themselves [words indistinct]. You should also interview Abu Sharif. The guards corps could confirm that we have not taken the initiative in Kordestan. It was the other forces. And now these words show that they have evaluated the situation and realized that what they have done was wrong. As you know, gradually, these groups, who considered these actions necessary, are now coming to doubt the correctness of their actions. Of course, from my point of view, these doubts are a positive step, and I hope logic and wisdom will have an increasing effect to guide them. And if so, God willing, our country will become a model from every point of view. Our aims and program in Kordestan are for the people to become free, and being able [words indistinct]. If we believe--and I said yesterday in the meetings with the members of the Majles--public opinion in Kordestan, as their demonstrations show, they want security and economic welfare. In other parts of the country, seriously, these two issues are the most important ones. This security will not be achieved unless the rule of law is established in the country. If any group takes the course of deciding and implementing in the name of the revolution, this is not revolutionary, it is counterrevolutionary.

NEW NAVAL HEAD NAMED; FLEET TO BE READIED FOR COMBAT

NC0111140 Paris AFP in English 1135 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 1, (AFP)--President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has appointed a captain as chief of staff of the Iranian Navy and ordered him to reorganise the fleet and prepare it for combat, the daily ISLAMIC REVOLUTION reported here today.

The captain, Bahram Azali Khoshk Bijari, replaced Admiral Tabatabai, the paper added. Another captain, Mostafa Madani Nejad, would be deputy chief of staff, it said.

President Bani-Sadr is commander in chief of the armed forces.

AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF REPORTEDLY RESIGNS

NC031635 Paris AFP in English 1631 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3 (AFP)--Iranian Air Force Chief of Staff General Amir Hossein Bagheri handed a letter of resignation to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr today, the evening newspaper KEYHAN reported.

Asked for confirmation of the report, Mr. Bani-Sadr declined to comment, but KEYHAN said it had received the news from the air force commander's own office.

Gen. Bagheri had been at the head of the Iranian Air Force for only three months.

WEST AZARBAYJAN OFFICIALS TALK WITH BANI-SADR

LD031150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, governors-general, mayors and district officers of Mahabad, Sardasht, Piranshahr and Bukan, the Kurdish-inhabited cities of West Azarbayjan, held talks with our country's President Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

ENERGY MINISTER DENIES DECREASE IN OIL PRODUCTION

JN040710 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] PARS reports that yesterday, Energy Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar denied an AP report quoting the Japanese newspaper [name indistinct] which claimed in yesterday's issue that Iran's oil production decreased to an approximate level of 800,000 to 900,000 barrels of oil per day, thus also reducing the average of its oil exports.

Mo'infar told PARS that local oil consumption alone is 1 million barrels of oil a day.

An Energy Ministry statistics bulletin indicates that the average of Iranian exports is 800,000 barrels a day.

STUDENTS ISSUE STATEMENT ON UNIVERSITY CLOSINGS

LD032140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] In a statement issued today the Islamic association and the organizations of Muslim students from the country's universities and institutes of higher education express the hope that with the help of God, the good efforts of all student brothers and sisters and the backing of our nation at large, the foundations of Islamic universities will be laid as soon as possible.

The statement says: Since we have often declared that the creation of an Islamic university is not feasible except by closing down and halting this moribund and rotten system, and also that while the plan for an Islamic university is not ready, we strongly oppose the opening of the universities, student brothers and sisters are expected to prevent any clashes and to remain acutely vigilant with regard to the situation. We expect the Muslim and revolutionary workers and staff at the universities, in step with their student brothers and sisters, to protect stringently the funds of the Muslims and to prevent strictly any transfers or movements of money belonging to the universities.

The statement says: We have by no means recognized the universities' coordination councils, which think of nothing but their group interests, and any decision on the universities is up to the nation and its elected representatives. The medical courses are not exclusively separate from other educational courses, and so concomitant with the closure of the universities they should also be closed down. This is because the worst oppressive and anti-Islamic relationships are operative in these courses; and only those medical students who are engaged in work in hospitals should continue this humanitarian duty of theirs in the hospitals.

MARTYRS' FAMILIES REQUEST SPECIAL KHALKHALI COURT

GF031629 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Families of martyrs held a sitin at the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court this morning. According to our correspondent, the families have requested the formation of a special court under Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali. They have also asked why the prosecutor of the Shiraz Islamic Revolution Court is constantly being replaced.

KHALKHALI DISCUSSES EXECUTIONS OF NARCOTICS SMUGGLERS

LD040342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] In the early hours of this morning, three narcotics smugglers were sentenced to death by the special Islamic Revolution Court campaigning against narcotics and located at the Qasr prison. The sentences were carried out.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali, supervisor of anti-narcotics campaign, said in answer to a question by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent: Reza Salehi, known as Reza (Saffar), the son of 'Abdollah, is a famous professional criminal, with over 50 instances of buying and selling heroin, theft, homosexuality, man-selling [as heard] and [words indistinct] narcotic addicts and had been dealing in these activities over many years.

The second convict was Mohammad 'Ali Mazinani, an officer at Qasr Prison. He brought heroin and opium into the prison (?for consumption) by addicts. He accumulated tremendous wealth in this connection; all this properties were confiscated and he himself was executed.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Sheykh Sadeq Khalkhali added: The third convict was Akbar Moradi, the son of Mohammad, a resident of Varamin, the owner of a juice-extracting unit and a dealer in opium and alcohol, guilty of homosexuality and an employer of seven young children in connection with the buying and selling of narcotics. He had a background of theft and criminality and was executed by firing squad on order of the court this morning.